



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

V. Part of two Letters from Mr Henry Vaughan to
the Publisher, containing some uncommon Observa-
tions made upon the Dissection of some Morbid Bo-
dies.

A Gentleman about a month before *Christmas* eat
some common Prunes, about two pound, or more,
and about a month or five weeks ago, he eat about a pound
more : About a fortnight before he dyed I found,
according to his complaint, that he had some symptoms
of the Stone. He had a violent pain in the neck of his
Vesica, and about the *Urethra*, with obstructions in his
Urine, &c. I ordered him a Terebinthinate Clyster, which
gave him ease ; but seeing his pains increased, I advised him
to a Physician : He made use of one of his acquaintance,
he likewise prescribed Clysters, with Diureticks and Narco-
ticks, to no purpose. Upon his death, I obtained leave of his
Relations to Dissect him ; accordingly I did with the help
of a Surgeon, Dr *West* being present, with several others of
the deceas'd Patient's friends. I found upon the Dissection
the Prune-stones pass'd into the *Intestinum rectum*, and had
there made a perforation, or rupture into the *Pelvis*. We
tyed one part of the Gut, and cut out apiece, and emptied
it : There was taken out 128 Prune-stones in number, be-
sides what we left behind *instercore*, in the other part of
the *Intestinum Rectum*. There was likewise a large *Polypus*
taken out of the Left Ventricle of the Heart, &c.

London, June 11. 1702.

S I R,

YOur kind reception of the last, encourageth me to give you a further account of a Youth in your Neighbourhood, who I attended about 30 hours; his Case was the *Iliaca passio*, very terrible for the time; he was aged about 14 years, of a Sanguine Constitution. About 3 or 4 hours before he dyed I administred a Terebinthinate Clyster, which gave, during its stay, immediate ease; he so continued about an hour, then his Disease returned again as severe as ever: He soon after dyed: but before, some time he voided some of his Clyster by Vomit. The Case being not very usual, I applyed my self to his Friends, in order to Difsect him; which accordingly I did the next day. Finding the Liver only something larger than ordinary, I immediately made search from the *Ventriculus* quite to the lower end of the *Intestinum rectum*: The *Ventricle* was considerably extended, a little space from the Gut *Ileon*, in the *Jejunum*, I found the excrements had made a breach, and some quantity was evacuated. I then proceeded to the Gut *Ileum*, I found a considerable part of it very livid, not in the least extended; the Colon was much like a Contused Wound about 3 or 4 days old. I inspected into the center of it, where I found it something fresher, not so livid as the outside. About the beginianing of the *Intestinum rectum* I found another large ruption, where there was more excrements voided. There was some other small matters to be seen, not worth while for me to mention to you. However, Sir, this being matter of fact, as a great many of his Relations can testifie, they being present, I thought fit to acquaint you with it. About 18 months ago I difsected, a poor

Ema-

Emaciated Creature, that dyed of a *Hydrops*, out of whom I took about 10 Gallons of Liquor measured: and about a month ago a Child which had an Involution of the Intestines; which, I believe, the Vulgar means, and calls the Twisting of the Guts.

Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford*, Printers to the Royal Society, at the *Princes Arms* in *St Pauls Church-yard*, 1702.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

The Ancient ΨΤΧΡΟΛΟΥΣΙΑ Revived: Or, an Essay to prove Cold Bathing both Safe and Useful. In four Letters. Letter 1. Concerning the Antiquity of Religious and Medicinal Immersion. Letter 2. An account given of *Hippocrates's Opinion*, concerning the Nature of *Cold Baths*, and their Usefulness. Letter 3. The Ancient Immersion in Baptism is described, and that it continued in *England* till about the year 1600. and was also useful to Cure many Infirmities in Infants, and prevent hereditary Diseases, is clearly proved. Letter 4. Describing some remarkable Cures done anciently or lately by Cold Bathing. By Sir *John Floyer*, Kt. M. D. Also a Letter of Dr *Boynard's*, containing an account of many Eminent Cures done by the Cold Baths in *England*. Together with a short Discourse of the wonderful Virtues of the Bath-Waters on decayed Stomachs, drank hot from the Pump. Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford* at the *Prince's Arms* in *St Pauls Church-yard*.